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			EXAMINER HASHEM, LISA	
			ART UNIT 2645	PAPER NUMBER

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4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/068,480

Applicant(s)

BOSIK ET AL.

Examiner

Lisa Hashem

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 February 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/5-20-2002.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-32 are pending in this office action.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. An initialed and dated copy of Applicant's IDS form 1449, Paper No. 2, is attached to the instant office action.

***Drawings***

3. The proposed drawing correction and/or the proposed substitute sheets of drawings, filed on February 7, 2002 have been objected. A proper drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The correction to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 4 and 10-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,526,403 by Tam et al, hereinafter Tam.

Regarding claim 4, Tam discloses a method for providing wired line telephone and mobile telephone cross-usage comprising the steps of: activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone (wherein the mobile telephone operates as a home wired line telephone and a mobile telephone when it is connected to a wire line; see Abstract) inherently upon placement of said mobile telephone into a customer premises

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equipment (CPE) cradle (column 7, lines 20-33; column 8, lines 31-34); and de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired line telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle, wherein a feature code is entered manually to de-activate call forwarding (column 8, lines 16-22).

Regarding claim 10, Tam discloses a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle (Figure 5, 14) for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage comprising: a housing; said housing having at least one conventional telephone jack receptacles (see Figure 1 and Figure 2C; column 3, lines 56-59); said conventional telephone jack receptacle of said housing for receiving a conventional telephone cable with a first conventional telephone jack at a first end, said first conventional telephone cable having a second conventional telephone jack at a second end to be connected at said second end into a conventional home telephone wall jack receptacle (see Figure 1); said housing further having a charging device within said housing (column 3, lines 48-54); said housing further having at least one connector pin for positively engaging said mobile telephone (column 3, lines 60-65); said housing further inherently having a detection switch for sensing one of an insertion and removal of the mobile telephone from said CPE cradle (column 7, lines 37-55; column 8, lines 10-22); and said housing further having a programmable module or transceiver processor within said housing (column 5, lines 27-33; column 6, lines 36-48; Figure 5, 124).

Regarding claim 11, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to activate call forwarding to a mobile telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; this can be done automatically when a wire line is connected (column 7, lines 20-45).

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Regarding claim 12, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to de-activate call forwarding to a mobile telephone upon insertion of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle (column 8, lines 16-22).

Regarding claim 13, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to activate call forwarding from said mobile telephone to a home wired line telephone inherently upon insertion of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle, whenever a wire line is connected and said mobile telephone can be in said cradle (column 7, lines 20-33).

Regarding claim 14, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to de-activate call forwarding from said mobile telephone to a home wired line telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; this can be done automatically or when user removes mobile telephone from the CPE cradle and dials the feature code (\*73) (column 8, lines 16-22).

Regarding claim 15, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to de-activate call forwarding from said mobile telephone to a wired line telephone (feature code \*73 is entered) and activate call forwarding from said home wired line to said mobile telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; wherein this can be programmed automatically and the mobile telephone inherently acts as a full-featured home wired line telephone and full-featured mobile telephone when it is connected to a wire line (see Abstract; column 8, lines 16-22).

Regarding claim 16, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmed to de-activate call forwarding to a mobile telephone (column 8, lines 10-15) and activate call forwarding from said mobile telephone to a home wired line telephone upon insertion of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle; this can be done automatically or via a feature code (\*72) (column 7, lines 20-33).

Regarding claim 17, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is inherently programmable by service personnel at a point of sale, when the call forwarding method is performed automatically (column 7, lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 18, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is programmable by a subscriber (column 7, lines 23-28; column 8, lines 16-22).

Regarding claim 19, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said programmable module is inherently programmable by service personnel replacing said programmable module or processor when system software is upgraded, wherein said module performs operations automatically (column 7, lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 20, the CPE cradle according to claim 11 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activation is performed automatically (column 7, lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 21, the CPE cradle according to claim 12 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said de-activation is performed automatically (column 8, lines 19-22).

Regarding claim 22, the CPE cradle according to claim 13 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activation is performed automatically (column 7, lines 20-23).

Regarding claim 23, the CPE cradle according to claim 14 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said de-activation is performed automatically (column 8, lines 19-22).

Regarding claim 24, the CPE cradle according to claim 15 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activation and de-activation are performed automatically (column 7, lines 20-23; column 8, lines 19-22).

Regarding claim 25, the CPE cradle according to claim 16 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activation and de-activation are performed automatically (column 7, lines 20-23; column 8, lines 19-22).

Regarding claim 26, the CPE cradle according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said detection switch inherently has two positions and triggers one of call forwarding activation and call forwarding de-activation depending upon a position of said detection switch (column 7, lines 37-55; column 8, lines 10-22).

Regarding claim 27, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing is made of any material capable of being formed such that at least one surface is flat so that said housing may be placed on a surface adjacent to a home wired line telephone, wherein the handset acts as a full-feature telephone and full-feature mobile telephone (see Figure 5: 14, 11).

Regarding claim 28, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 27 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing is further formed such that a surface opposed to said flat

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surface supports said mobile telephone upon insertion of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle (see Figure 1 and Figure 5).

Regarding claim 29, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses a second conventional jack receptacle of said housing for receiving a second conventional telephone cable with a first conventional telephone jack at a first end, said second conventional telephone cable having a second conventional telephone jack at a second end to be connected into said home wired line telephone having a conventional telephone jack (see Figure 1 and Figure 2C; column 3, lines 56-59).

Regarding claim 30, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing further has a charging device within said housing (column 3, lines 48-54; see Figure 1).

Regarding claim 31, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 10 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing further has at least one connector pin for positively engaging said mobile telephone (column 3, lines 60-65).

Regarding claim 32, the customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle for providing home wired line and mobile telephone cross-usage according to claim 30 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said housing having at least one charging pin, said at least one charging pin being further used to charge said mobile telephone by transferring power from said available



household current through one of an AC adapter and a power plug and cord and further through said charging device (column 3, line 48 – column 4, line 5).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,141,545 by Begeja et al, hereinafter Begeja, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,526,403 by Tam.

Regarding claim 1, Begeja discloses a method for providing wired line telephone and mobile telephone cross-usage comprising the steps of: activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to a subscriber's mobile telephone (column 1, lines 6-12) upon enabling the feature from his cellular phone by dialing a feature code (see Abstract); and de-activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone (column 6, lines 35-40).

Begeja does not disclose activating call forwarding upon removal of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle and de-activating call forwarding upon placement of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle.

Tam discloses activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line inherently upon removal of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle (column 7, lines 20-33), wherein the processor of the cradle determines if a wire line connection is present or not (column 7, lines 9-19) and a feature code is

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dialed to activate the call forwarding service. Tam further discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile line telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired line inherently upon placement of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle (column 8, lines 16-22), wherein a wire line can be disconnected when said mobile line telephone is placed in CPE cradle automatically.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Begeja such that it includes a CPE cradle as taught by Tam. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since activating and de-activating a call forwarding method comprises removal of the mobile telephone from the CPE cradle and placement of the mobile telephone on the CPE cradle, respectively. The call forwarding method can be programmed automatically when a wire line is detected or manually via a feature code.

Regarding claim 2, the method according to claim 1 mentioned above, wherein Begeja further discloses activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to said subscriber's mobile telephone further comprises the steps of: placing a telephone call to a subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); communicating by a feature code (\*38) and a call forwarding telephone number that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to be activated; forwarding all incoming home wired line telephone calls to the mobile telephone by means of the LEC (column 5, lines 39-67).

Begeja does not disclose activating call forwarding upon removal of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle.

Tam discloses activating call forwarding of incoming mobile line telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line further comprises the steps of: removing the mobile telephone from said customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle, wherein said removal triggers the CPE cradle to inherently activate call forwarding; inherently detecting by said CPE cradle an absence of the mobile telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; seizing by said CPE cradle of a home wired line by going off-hook; inherently sending signals to the subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); inherently communicating by said CPE cradle key sequences (\*72) that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to be activated; inherently hanging up by said CPE cradle after having activated call forwarding to the mobile telephone; and forwarding all incoming mobile telephone calls to the wire line by means of said LEC (column 7, lines 9-33).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Begeja such that it includes a CPE cradle as taught by Tam. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since activating a call forwarding method comprises removal of the telephone from the CPE cradle. The call forwarding method can be programmed automatically when a wire line is detected or manually via a feature code.

Regarding claim 3, the method according to claim 1 mentioned above, wherein Begeja further discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to said subscriber's mobile telephone further comprises the steps of: placing a telephone call to a subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); communicating by a feature code and a call forwarding telephone number that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to

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be deactivated; having de-activated call forwarding to the mobile telephone; and directing all incoming home wired line telephone calls to said home wired line (column 5, lines 39-67; column 6, lines 35-40).

Begeja does not disclose de-activating call forwarding upon placement of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle.

Tam discloses inherently de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line further comprises the steps of: inherently placing the mobile telephone into said customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle, when a call progress is terminated (column 8, lines 31-34); detecting by said CPE cradle that said mobile telephone is in said CPE cradle when the mobile telephone unit is placed into the CPE cradle; inherently seizing a home wired line by said CPE cradle by going off-hook; inherently sending signals by said CPE cradle to the subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO), wherein automatic call forwarding is assumed (see Abstract: lines 19-22); inherently communicating by said CPE cradle key sequences that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to be deactivated; hanging up by said CPE cradle, having de-activated call forwarding to the mobile telephone; and directing all incoming mobile telephone calls to said mobile telephone (column 8, lines 16-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Begeja such that it includes a CPE cradle as taught by Tam. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since de-activating a call forwarding method inherently comprises placement of the telephone to the CPE cradle. The call forwarding method can be de-activated automatically when a wire line is detected.

8. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,526,403 by Tam as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,141,545 by Begeja et al, hereinafter Begeja.

Regarding claim 5, the method according to claim 4 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses said activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line telephone further comprises the steps of: inherently placing said mobile telephone into said customer premise equipment (CPE) cradle; detecting by said CPE cradle a presence of said mobile telephone in said CPE cradle when said mobile telephone is placed in said CPE cradle; seizing by said CPE cradle a home wired line; inherently sending signals to the subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); inherently communicating by said CPE cradle key sequences (\*72) that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to be activated; inherently hanging up by said CPE cradle after having activated call forwarding to the mobile telephone; and forwarding all incoming mobile telephone calls to the wire line by means of said LEC (column 7, lines 9-33).

Tam does not disclose activating call forwarding via a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Sever (CFADS).

Begeja discloses activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to said subscriber's mobile telephone further comprises the steps of: placing a telephone call to a pre-specified activation telephone number to a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS) or database (Figure 4, 408) to activate call forwarding to the mobile telephone; receiving by CFADS said telephone call on said pre-specified activation telephone number; inherently activating call forwarding of incoming calls of said home wired line telephone to said

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mobile telephone using an Automatic Number Identification (ANI) by CFADS; hanging up said home wired line, having activated home wired call forwarding to the mobile telephone; and querying, by a Mobile Switching Center (MSC), a Service Control Point (SCP) to complete wire line calls such that incoming wire line calls will be forwarded to the mobile telephone (see Abstract; column 5, line 39 – column 6, line 30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Tam such that it includes a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS) or database as taught by Begeja. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since activating a mobile telephone call forwarding method comprises dialing into a server or database within the mobile network.

Regarding claim 6, the method according to claim 4 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone further comprises the steps of: inherently removing said mobile telephone from said customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle; detecting by said CPE cradle of an absence of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; seizing a home wired line by said CPE cradle; dialing by said CPE cradle a pre-specified de-activation feature code (\*73) in order to de-activate call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line telephone (can be done automatically or manually via keypad; see Abstract, lines 19-22); de-activating said call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls for said mobile telephone to said home wired line telephone; hanging up said home wired line by said CPE cradle, having de-activated mobile telephone call forwarding to the home; and all mobile telephone calls will be completed to the mobile telephone (column 8, lines 16-22).

Tam does not disclose de-activating call forwarding via a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS).

Begeja discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming home wired line telephone calls to said subscriber's mobile telephone further comprises the steps of: placing a telephone call to a pre-specified activation telephone number to a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS) or database (Figure 4, 408) to de-activate call forwarding to the mobile telephone; receiving by CFADS said telephone call on said pre-specified de-activation telephone number; inherently de-activating call forwarding of incoming calls of said home wired line telephone to said mobile telephone using an Automatic Number Identification (ANI) by CFADS; hanging up said home wired line, having de-activated home wired call forwarding to the mobile telephone; and querying, by a Mobile Switching Center (MSC), a Service Control Point (SCP) to complete wire line calls such that incoming wire line calls will be forwarded to the home wired line telephone (see Abstract; column 5, line 39 – column 6, line 30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Tam such that it includes a Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS) or database as taught by Begeja. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since de-activating a mobile telephone call forwarding method comprises dialing into a server or database within the mobile network.

9. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,141,545 by Begeja et al, hereinafter Begeja, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,526,403 by Tam.

Regarding claim 7, Tam discloses a method for providing wired line telephone and mobile telephone cross-usage comprising the steps of: de-activating call forwarding of incoming

mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone and for inherently activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone upon removal of said mobile telephone from a customer premises equipment (CPE) cradle, wherein the mobile telephone operates as a home wired line telephone and a mobile telephone when it is connected to a wire line (see Abstract; column 8, lines 16-22); and Tam further discloses inherently activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired line telephone upon placement of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle, wherein the activation is performed automatically (column 7, lines 20-33) and de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone upon placement disconnection of a wire line (column 8, lines 10-15).

Tam does not disclose de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone upon placement of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle.

Begeja discloses inherently de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone upon placement of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle, wherein de-activation can be done remotely (column 5, lines 45-50; column 6, lines 35-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Tam such that it includes de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone upon placement of said mobile telephone into said CPE cradle as taught by Begeja. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since the subscriber is able to activate a call



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forwarding method of incoming wired line telephone calls to a subscriber's mobile telephone, the subscriber is also able to de-activate said call forwarding method upon placement in a CPE cradle, wherein the call forwarding programming occurs automatically.

Regarding claim 8, the method according to claim 7 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to said subscriber's home wired line telephone and activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone further comprise the steps of: inherently removing said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; detecting by said CPE cradle an absence of said mobile telephone from said CPE cradle; seizing a home wired line by said CPE cradle by going off-hook; dialing a first telephone signal to a subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); communicating by a feature code (\*73) that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to be deactivated, de-activating call forwarding to said home wired line telephone for said mobile telephone; hanging up said home wired line by said CPE cradle, having de-activated mobile telephone call forwarding to the home and inherently forwarding all incoming home wired line telephone calls to said mobile telephone by said LEC EO; a second telephone call is not needed to activate forwarding of all incoming home wired line telephone calls to said mobile telephone by said LEC EO since this is done automatically (see Abstract; column 7, lines 20-33; column 8, lines 16-22).

Tam does not disclose de-activating the mobile call forwarding method via a CFADS and placing a second telephone call to activate call forwarding of all incoming wired line telephone calls to said mobile telephone.

Begeja discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming home wired telephone calls to said subscriber's mobile line telephone and activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone further comprise the steps of: dialing a first telephone call to a pre-specified de-activation telephone number of Call Forwarding Activation De-Activation Server (CFADS) or database (Figure 4, 408); receiving by CFADS said telephone call on said pre-specified de-activation telephone number and inherently using an automatic number identification (ANI) to lookup a corresponding mobile identification number (MIN), de-activating call forwarding to said mobile line telephone for said home wired telephone; hanging up said mobile line, having de-activated home wired line telephone call forwarding to the mobile line; placing a second telephone call to said subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); communicating by said key sequences (\*38) and a call forwarding telephone number that causes the LEC's call forwarding feature to be activated; hanging up said home wired line, having activated call forwarding to said mobile telephone; and forwarding all incoming home wired line telephone calls to said mobile telephone by said LEC EO (column 5, line 39 – column 6, line 30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Tam such that it includes de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired telephone via a CFADS and placing a second call to activate call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone as taught by Begeja. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification de-activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to the subscriber's home wired telephone dialing into a CFADS or database in a

mobile network and placing a second call to activate call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone comprises remotely programming the call forwarding method via the home wired telephone.

Regarding claim 9, the method according to claim 7 mentioned above, wherein Tam further discloses activating call forwarding of incoming mobile telephone calls to a subscriber's home wired line telephone further comprise the steps of: inherently placing a second telephone call signal subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO); inherently communicating by said CPE cradle key sequences (\*72) that causes the LEC's existing call forwarding feature to be activated; inherently hanging up by said CPE cradle after having activated call forwarding to the mobile telephone; and forwarding all incoming mobile telephone calls to the wire line by means of said LEC; inherently hanging up said home wired line, having activated mobile telephone call forwarding to the home; and forwarding all incoming mobile telephone calls to said home wired line telephone (column 7, lines 9-33). Tam further discloses de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone when a wire line is disconnected (column 8, lines 10-15).

Tam does not disclose de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone and via a CFADS for activation of a call forwarding method.

Begeja discloses call activation using a CFADS or database (Figure, 408). (See argument to claim 6 above.) Begeja further discloses placing a first telephone call to said subscriber's Local Exchange Carrier (LEC) end office (EO) to de-activate call forwarding from said home

wired line telephone to said mobile telephone; hanging up said home wired line, having de-activated call forwarding to the mobile phone (column 5, lines 39-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Tam such that it includes de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls to the subscriber's mobile telephone and using a CFADS for activation of a call forwarding method as taught by Begeja. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been lead to make such a modification since dialing into a CFADS or database in a mobile network can invoke activation of a call forwarding method and de-activating call forwarding of incoming wired line telephone calls includes entering a feature code to de-activate the service.

### ***Conclusion***

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- U.S. Patent No. 5,978,684 by Cook et al teach a fixed wireless loop device that provides hand-off capability between the fixed wireless loop sector and the public wireless network; the device further includes a cradle which terminates a primary and secondary telecommunications line
- U.S. Patent No. 5,901,359 by Malmstrom teaches a single-number service for providing integrated wireless and wire line communication networks for forwarding a call to a subscriber's designated single telephone number to a routing destination number based on the subscriber's current location

Art Unit: 2645

11. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**Or faxed to:**

(703) 872-9314 (for formal communications intended for entry)

**Or call:**

(703) 306-0377 (for customer service assistance)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to: Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lisa Hashem whose telephone number is (703) 305-4302. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (703) 305-4895. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

LH

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February 7, 2004

FAN TSANG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

